

Supplementary information for: A complete absence of indirect genetic effects on brain gene expression in a highly social context

Tomas Kay^{1,*}, Giacomo Alciatore¹, Christine La Mendola¹, Max Reuter², Yuko Ulrich^{1,3}, and Laurent Keller¹

¹*Department of Ecology and Evolution, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland*

²*Department of Genetics, Evolution and Environment, University College London, London, United Kingdom*

³*Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology, Jena, Germany*

**To whom correspondence should be addressed: tomas.kay@unil.ch*

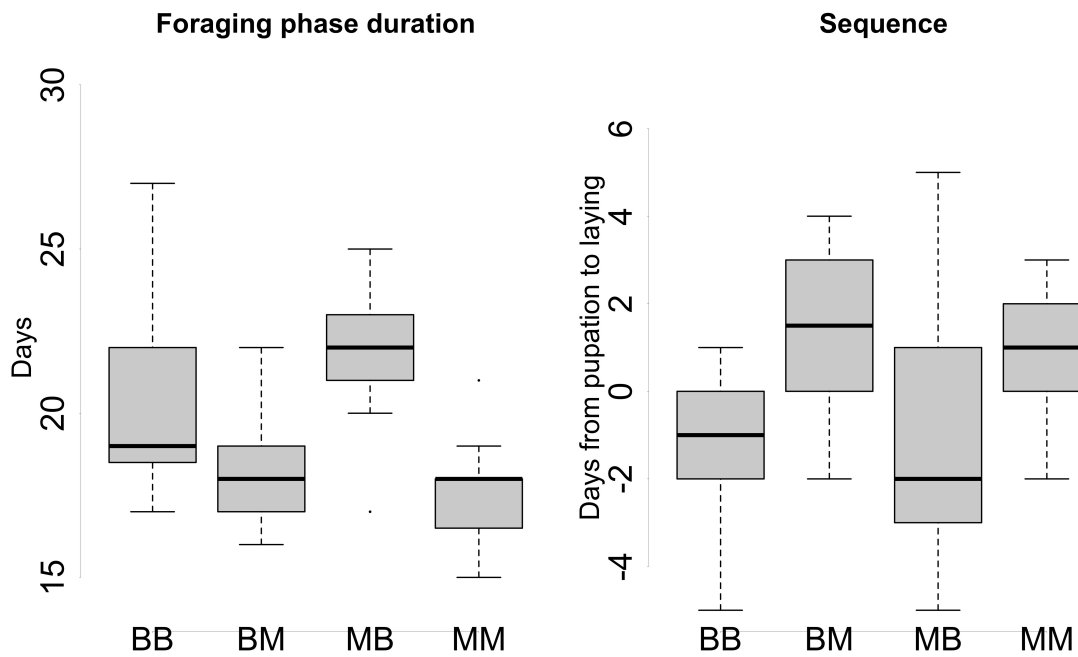


Figure S1: **Direct and indirect genetic effects on cycle dynamics** Box plots show the number of days for larval development (left) and between larval pupation and adult egg-laying. In both plots the genotype of the adopted larvae is written first and the genotype of the adoptive workers is written second. Larval development duration depended on the genotype of the workers, but not the larvae (i.e., indirect and not direct genetic effects) while worker egg laying depended on the worker and not larval genotypes (i.e., direct and not indirect genetic effects).